Introductory.

The Legislature of Kentucky, last winter, by et, called upon the people of the State to say thether they would have a Convention to establish a new Constitution.

The holding of a convention always importent, is especially so now, for it involves the conderation and settlement of questions of vast agnitude; questions which ought to receive ad which will receive, doubtlesss, the bes ught and closest examination of which ou hale community are capable.

There can be, legally, no limit to the discuson of these questions, thus authoritatively ancleanily broached by the highest authority there will be, we are persuaded, no effort my quarter, to hedge in the liberty of the or trammel speech, while these privilege cisel with a just regard to the peace o manualty, and the integrity of the law That most difficult problem of all-emanci may be fully and fearlessly presented tes be thus guarded:-for no righ ed, in Kentucky, than that inalien fandamental right, which secures to tizen "the liberty to know, to utter, tccor.ling to conscience."

could any doubt exist, on this point wer for those causes, external and internafor the last few years, have arreste assion of slavery by the press over th These are:

The violence with which the subject of very has been agitated out of the slave State There has been no form of exaggerated speed no language in which wrath could be clothe which has not been used against those who we amid slavery. The characteristics of tomany even of the prefessel advocates of free dom, living far away from the evil which the dread, have been, vehemence, and excess. The have made no allowance for the education an feeling of a slavehol ing community. The great question of emancipation, therefore, which should be presented without passion, and urge in a spirit of love, and generous good will, he Seen lavelved in a storm of fierce conflict, an ple have been so bewildered by excitement fired by passion, as not to see or know the th, or, at least, have to utter it. Society, un questionably, when stagnant, needs a whirlwin. blast to purify it, and to save. But where there is virtue and intelligence enough to hear an consider truth, the rade anger of the storm without, will only enkinde a ruder anger within Violence, invariably, begets violence, and all that the best of us can do, at such times, is, to watel the excitement as it wears away; -and then, to labor and wait.

2. The ultraism with which slavery has been upheld in the slave States.

The perpetualists-especially those led by the able men of the Carolina school-have been ever in extreme. They have demanded of all personand parties unou slifted obedience to their dormas HENRY CLAY, because he refused assent to these. was denounced by them as an abolitionist; for the same reason Silas Wright is as much execrate I now as James G. Birney. Their objechas been and is to deepen the pro-slavery ex citement, so that they m y band all the slav-States in one political union, and thus win power and secure it; and, for this end, they appea constantly and ably to the prile, passion, see tional prepalice, avaries, and fears of these slave States. Nullification, the denial of the right of netition, the bitter and stea fist opposition t free labor, the manner in which Texas was an nexel, last, thought not least, Mr. Calhoun' "fire-bran i" resolutions, as Senator Benton de signates them-all these things show this to be their aim, and they show, in addition, that it is their purpose, by this action, to vex and feet the North, to drive the people there to excess, to madden them and make them as ultra on onsi le as these perpetu ilists are on the other. How inged could they gain ascendency in the South. were to not for the creation and extension of functional in the North? The stormier it be comes, the brighter and sarer their political prospects. They have done as much to extend abo litionism by their excess, as has been done by any instrumentality. As to their main object the union of the South upon pro-slavery grounds the perpetualists have falled; but, owing to the close division of parties, and the difficulty which exists under these circumstances of speaking the trath on a vexed question, they have no failed in making public opinion more stringent and arresting by the press the free discussion of emancipation, and subjects connected therewith throughout the slave States.

Notwithstanding the operation of these causes however, distinguished Southern men have not heditated to atter plainly their sentiments .-WILLIAM GASTON, of North Carolina, a little while before his pure spirit passed away, urger the young men of that State, in a public address, to make the subject of slavery their study, and to see if they could not, in their day, do something to eradicate "the great curse" of society. Senator Unperayoon and other able Kentuckians, la years gone by, have spoken with persussive eloquence in a like tone; and only a few months since, Judge PULLOCK, of this city, with signal ahi ity, proved that the institution must die out from notural causes, and that it is the part of a wise forecast to prepare for such a result. Nor should any citizen hesitate to speak out his mind as freely. It is hard, indeed, to conceive that offense could be given by the exercise of a common liberty, and, especially, if like the individuals named, all who use it, ac noon these admitted principles:

I. That this State alone has exclusive juris diction over the whole subject within its terri-

Slavery is a domestic justitution. Neither the National Government, nor any sister State, has the right, legally, to touch it. It is for Kentucky, and Kentucky alone, to say when and how her bond shall be set free, or whether they shall be set free at all.

2. That the Free alone shall be addressed.

This position needs only to be stated, to be admitted everywhere. That being is a demonand fit for the blackest infamy, who would seek. in any manner, to arm man against master. No more fiend-like conduct can be imagined. It would receive the universal execuation of earth, as it would be sure to meet the indignant pun-

To our view, in lee !, there is but one course mappe i out for him, who labours earnestly and of authority has sail, to speak the truth always in love. Especially, should they pursue this course, who are en leavoring to effect social reforms, to change old and time-worn habits and to such sacrifice. Besides, property would be laws. They must understand prejudices and pay safer, travel more pleasant, speed increased, temproper regard to them; know all perils, and ward them off; weigh each interest, and be just; and violate no right in removing a wrong. It is orten thought enough that the truth be spoken; but it is as important almost, to speak it Meeting of Friends took place, June 13th, at rightly. When uttered in harsh terms, clothed Newport, R. I. The attendance was very fall and will do more. A man who shows the oriin the garb of Ligotry, or enforced in an inso- at the old Meeting-House, and in the forenoon ginality he does in so dry a subject as rules of leat or overbearing manner, in a spirit exclusive, the congregation listened to an edifying disone-sile lor rabil, it will be resisted, often, as a lie. The advocates of truth must rise up to the business meeting will occupy several days. level of its own dignity. They must be pure in heart, and crush all feelings of anger and haany great claim of humanity.

We shall write and argue in the Examiner, in his spirit, and temper, giving no just cause of offence to a single human being, yet free, alike, from that timidity, which would cringe before error, or that violence, which would battle with t in anger.

The necessity of such a paper as the Examiaer seems clear enough to our friends. Because apart from other weighty reasons,)

1st. Of the extent of anti-slavery senting Kentucky.

There never was a period when our people id not feel it. At the formation of the Contitution, the Convention came within a few otes of inserting in it a gradual emancipation lause, and in 1832 public opinion was almost ipe for such a step. This feeling is not, appaently, as strong now. It is still, however, in is out-spoken form an energetic element, and if I causes of restraint were removed, we believe would be overwhelming in its action. Shall his sentiment have no organ? Is it just or enerous to deny it the means of speech? Le be heard ! Let it have full freedom to speal ut its thoughts! Let all parties, as they grap le with each other in manly argument or morleffort, prove their loyalty to liberty by the argest toleration, and thus rear up our social fa ric on a grantic foundation, collossal in statur nd strength, and alike majestic and beautifa outline.

2. The welfare of the State. Who thinks slavery a blessing ? What bo is f men in the church so regard it ? What num er of citizens, out of the church, so hold? lavery were unknown among us, and its introuction was proposed, the voice of the peopl could pour itself out, in one concentrated peal or universal freedom. These who are fo mancipation, indeed, on any terms, believe hat while this measure is deferred or defeated wither they nor their children can be trul lessed; that labor, the means of individual suc ess or social growth, must be degraded; an hat the State must lag behind her sister State a permanent prosperity and power. Shall the ot say so? May they not do all, within their afluence, to enforce these views? Gloriou ohn Milton, amid revolutionary times in ol ingland, made an address on Liberty of Speech nd took, for his motto, which sums up th whole argument, the spirited words of a bol-

irecian poet: "This is true liberty, when free born men, Having to advise the public, may speak free— Which he who can, and will, deserves high praise Who neither can, nor will, may hold his peace— What can be juster in a State than this?

The object of the Examiner will be to repre ent the anti-slavery sentiment of Kentucky ud, as far as it can to extend it-to inquire in o and discuss all reform measures-and to ad ocate, to the best of its ability, every claim o numanity. As its name imports, its glance will se a wide one, and we shall aim to make it, with he sid of friends, a welcome visitor alike to the nan of thought, and the family circle.

We have been solicited by numerous indi iduals in Virginia and North Carolina, and by large circle of friends in Kentucky, to occupy ur present post. We were known to all of then o have been born and brought up in South arolina, and bred a slaveholder, and, therefore. upposed to be acquainted with the prejudices uterests and rights of slaveholders, and thus itted to discuss the question of slavery; to be Whig, yet no partisan, and hence not likely o introduce or meddle with party politics, o with parties of any character in or out of the state. We shall labor to meet their wishes and aifill their expectations. Of Mr. F. Cosay wh s associated with us, we need hardly say vord. He treads his own soil ; Loulsville is hi sative home. He brings to the task he has unertaken a clear head, and a resolution to labo arnestly for the rear, lasting well-being of hi intive state and city.

We send the Examiner, with this brief outline f its proposed course and of our views, to its friends and the public We beg no one for help. but, as the pecuniary independence of such : ournal is all-important, we ask those who suport the cause, and those who are willing to consider it, to take the paper, and to extents circulation. We ask for their carnest symathy, and yet more for their cordial union .our friends must unite, if they would have their strength felt. If a single person labors by simself, the power which consists in union, i wanting. A drop of rain will produce no moistire on the dry clod; but when it is united with ther drops, the copions shower revives the dy ng plants and gladdens the whole face of nature. If thus we are united, we shall make Kentucky the home of the free, as well as of the brave and awaken in our sister states of the South, spirit which will not tire, until crowned with the glory of universal emancipation.

## Regard for Life.

There is one feature in English society w ike. It is this-that no loss of life occurs that loes not undergo the fullest legal investigation. or the severest public scrutiny. No matter where it occurs-on sea or land-on steamboat or railway-the causes of such loss are sifted with fearless independence.

Several instances of this, lie before us. The last is that of the shipwreck of the barque Exmouth, on the Scotch coast.causing the death of we hundred and forty-eight persons, or of all girls, and then read them, and, when you have on board, save some six or eight of the crew .-The storm was severe; it was never known to We rather think they would be improved by rage with wilder fury, on that wild and stormy shore. But the captain run his vessel close upon it, (when he had sea room) and was dashed to pieces, and the question arose, whether he had the requisite skill to command in such an emergency. This skill must be had, says the London Times, Examiner, the Daily News, &c. &c .-Life must not be trusted on sea or land, where there is not the necessary knowledge to protect it. This the law, as well as the public, should

All right. But is this the feeling in our cour try? Let a steambeat blow up, and do not cards of survivors follow it, praising the presence of mind of the captain, and his wonderful courage? Let a railroad accident happen, and are not the officers acquitted of all blame, and proved to be superior men? Accident makes them .-Loss of life proves their heroism. Now we say not that they are necessarily ignorant, or guilty of neglect but that they should be held so, until the contrary is proved; held so by law,

as well as public opinion. If this were done, we should secure compe tent officers to manage steamers and railways and make all those who have charge of human lift, responsible for fidelity and good conduct. more important yet—if we should adopt this policy, we would render life itself so valuable that it could never be sacrificed, without ensuring the closest scrutiny as to the causes that led perance extended, &c., &c. Let us look to the

YEARLY MEETING AT NEWFORT .- The Annua

N. Y. hus failed, but the amount of its limbilities tred, ere they can be fit to defend it, or enforce is not stated. Its notes are valued at 50 per

REVIEWS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c.

The Battle of Nibley Greeni'n Poem. New poets are springing up! Here is one who ilbeit a Lawyer, and a worker in the driest of li places, is yet producing sterling stuff-poetry which is poetry.

We have not seen his book, but we have four reviews of it before us, and one of them is quite full. We like the extracts they give, and believe our readers will thank us for furnishing a few of them.

The story of the Poem runs thus: A feud xisted between the families of Berkley and De Lisle. A challenge was given by the latter to nd the dispute by single combat, and accepted by the former. They were to meet on Nibley Green. But Berkley played false; he rushed pon De Lisle with a mighty host, slew him, and hen despoiled his house with fire and sword. His willow appealed to King Edward IV., who aused a warrant to be issued against the lawles ord and his lawless followers. The Poem beins with this part of the story.

Father Francis, one of the actors, has a dream t is of the Hall of Plood. And there is reveal d the criminal and his crime, and all the hor or of suffering done or endured. One scene i hus described:

I testify egainst llory and Conquest: Ju. ge then, on my God:itory that buil s a monument to f me f human skulls and tones; an . of their flesh lakes recking sacrifice to his false go .s! onquest that reaps the vellow corn with fire. lakes the rea wine press run with ta' reduct winand for one wolf gives a whole fold to prev! hese two dis burst upon the lanocent sleep f my dear household; cooming if: to death .ishonoring honor,-casting stock an I store o scrambling rapine, and improvident greed, hat grasps beyong the measure of his nand, and his his selfish cup, until it runs o lile, wifil, wanton, wicked waste.

This is well said. There is power in it. 1 the wift of De Liste and the mother, speaking s the wif and mother should speak. Yet hos escriptive of all conquest! How true of an ield of blood! When once lust of conquest i whetted, and the fires of rapine burn, improvi ent greed will take life, and doom property t de, wi.fal, wanton, wicked waste, as if the were another fit fool to glut human passion.

I testify against tate-craft, which turns the balance of the scale With human hearts and hopes; which falsifies The word that Liks us love, and substitutes The develish heathen subtlety which says Divide and govern; hence rivalries unwise, anatural nates, and groun less lealousies, and envious regards in neighbor states; atil this huckstering policy,-this pare an I clip of right for wrong, this parchment good his geometric rounting of a point f narrow lane,-this barren rock within river's jaws, converts the general good o general evil; breaks the sweet accord

f peaceful treaties with the brunt of war; urns golden commerce into steeled strif :; he hymns of barvest to death-seeking songs; The pleasant fields to wastes of fierce contention The running streams to bloo !! And, therefore, ! quiet citizen, enforced to be soldier of the state, do testify That I was stricken down by one, with whom, n better days, nibeit an alien born, dil exchange the labor of my hands

or the ripe produce of his industry.

This is better yet. It stirs up one to read it nd makes us feel the importance of the thoughts aggests. We hope to get the book soon. It ve do, we shall give more extracts. The publiagnot be too well acquainted with the writer of

Incient History. Bu S. G. Goodmen, author of Parley atales. North America, or the United States and the Adjacent Countries, by the same Published by Morton & Griswold

MORTON & GRISWOLD are active publishers and by their wise enterprize, contribute no little o the public good.

Books for the young are fall as important, ooks for men. They are more so in some r pects. If boys' books are bad, when grown u hey will, most probably, be like them. It is the pardest thing to eradicate a villated taste: blo out the purity of the young, and they can neve e stainless again.

We always feel grateful, therefore, to author and publishers who look cornestly and seriously o this point. We do not mean that they shoul live us formal works, or write in a gloomy o forbilding spirit. They may be as merry a rickets, if instructive, joyous as the spring irds, if discreet, playful as the lamb, if innoent and wise. Children love to be dealt with is children. They love freedom--love to run over hills and wade in brooks-to pluck the fresh flower now, and now to gaze into th pangled sky-to skip about and play-to ques ion about every thing they see or hear. Thi is the course of childhood, and he who, run counter to it, will only chill. Mr. Goodriel anderstands this. Hence when he writes for he child, or youth, he writes as the child o outh would talk ; he has no stiffness, no pre tension, no labored effort; he goes right on, al ways telling his tale, or singing his song, or nar rating his history as the little or larger one would tell their tales, recite their poetry, or im part their knowledge.

The two books, named above, are, on this account, excellent books for families and school -for small children, and children (for what are all of us but such ?) of larger growth. Tell father and mother to get them for you, boys and lone that carefully, ask them to look into themtheir perusal. They are certainly works which would be useful in all schools and families.

Introductory Lessons in English Gramma By NOBLE BUTLER, A. M. A Practical Gram mar of the English Grammar, By Nobis BUTLER, A. M. Published by Morton & Gris wold, Louisville, Ky.

We wish to commend these works to parents

schoolmasters, and the public. The first is designed as an introduction to the second, or larger work. Its object is, to make the young learner acquainted with the parts of speech, and their inflections. That object, i will success fully accomplish whenever the pupil

is properly instructed. The second is what its name imports. It pronounced by judges the best grammar extant. It is certainly one of the best. We prefer it to any work of the kind we have read, and we are glad to know that it finds so much favor in the West, and is gradually getting into school-use at the East. It is the text book in all the public schools of Louisville, and has been made so by

the school committee at Roxbury, Mass, Mr. Butler is a learned scholar, and an excellent teacher. He has remarkable cleverness He states his proposition always with precision. and exemplifies it with simplicity. Even the study. We may know, in leed, that his books are superior when such good and gifted men as GEORGE B. EMERSON, of Boston, and Dr. FRANcis, of Cambridge, Mass., commend them a

strougly as they do. Mr. Butler is a native of the West, and with out desiring to over-praise, or pull, we must confess we feel no little pride in his success. He has done much for western literature. He can course from John Meader, of Provilence. The and exercises, English construction-who can convert parsing lessons, (every boys' especial hate) into pictures of beautiful postry, as full BANK FAILURE - The Bank of Watertown, of game as they are of instruction-his sterling stuff in him, which can not be too soon worke! ap, and worked off. There was beind al

We trust Mr. Butler's Grammar will be generally used over the country. Morton & Gris- We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Que wold have printed them in excellent style. The poper is clear and thick; the type large and fresh; the whole execution, good. The outcord will please the learner's eye, and what is within ments were posted upon the walls for seventy surges." cannot fail to instruct his mind.

For the Examiner. Crops, College, &c. SOUTH HANOVER, IA .- Wednesday I was so glad to get the Examiner that I must

lrop you a line to say so-You have made No I what it should be, and I know you will make No 2 better, I am satisfied-Men may grumble at the Examiner : but they can't quarrel with its spirit, nor question its bility. It is the very paper we want.

I have been raneging in this Hanover land or some days, and I like it tolerably-The crops re only fair. Bot the people have an abunonce, and seem content. Why should they

There is, as you know, a College here. And am inclined to believe that it is one of the est institutions of the kind in Indiana or the Vest. Dr. Scover, the President is well known. rof:ssor Sturgus would be an honor to any ollege: he is a Kentuckian, and one of the int scholars in our mill-west. Professor Knox. North Carolinian, is admirably qualified in ttainment and manner to fill well the post he ccupies-I dil not get acquainted with the othr teachers. The College is flourishing; there re over eighty pupils in attendance.

I attended a trial here before Squire Young hich amused me very much.

The cause of dispute was trifling-some inclu cents. A man was hired to chop three ords of wood. After he had done the job, he uarreled with his employer-the above sum be-

ng the amount in dispute. The names mere amusing and the parties more o. The case, when called, read:

A. Guantzschadier and

J. Cludary

J. Staggerwartes.

There were an Englishman, a Frenchman, nia Dutchman, and then to cap the climax. ne Ireland was called as a witness. And such chattering, or "jawing" you never heard ohn Bull was stubborn, the Hollander, dogged. he Frenchman for glory. Who cared for the unety cents? The costs were ten dollars at the ime of trial, apart from Lawyers' fees; but what if that? There was glory in getting or keeping he ninety cents, and neither Englishman, nor renchman, nor German would yield an inchr Constable Ives dil his duty to perfection. He knows a thing or two.

But the Lawyers' ispeeches-grand, original, abilme-How could they be otherwise when he theme was chopping three cords of wood, t ninety cents, and the parties three such gloons fellows? Mr. Greene did justice to his ide: Mr. Allison to his. If they are so eloquent n trifling matters, what would they be on

But I must not run on, for you have impor ant topics to discuss. When I get home, I will lo all I can for the Examiner. I know slaveholers who will take it readily. If they have ande up their mind to support Emancipation hey will go ahead with it like fine fellows.

A KENTUCKIAN.

Sudden death - War consequences. Covington Kv. June 21, 1847.

The volunteers have just returned, and the good people have been giving them a warm reeption. But the buzz of the town is hushed and suddenly the cannon speak no more! Joy s turned into mourning.

While loading one of the cannon, it went off Mr. Joseph Fisk was blown to pieces; his body ut in two; his limbs broken, and his entrails forn and scattered. Mr. L. Myers lost his right rm; Mr. C. A. Littlefield, his thumb.

"This looks like war." sail one of the volum eers. "We have seen so much of thissort that ve di i not min i it." Yet the whole town while ejoiding for victories won, by such means vas male dumb, and wrapped in gloom, by this wfal accident. Truly yours, COVINGTON.

And yet Another Death-Summone! Covington, June 22d, 1847.

I wrote to you yesterlay, that one man ha een killed; another badly wounded (I fear he vill die), and another slightly.

To-day, the cannon was again fired, and gain it exploded, while loading, killing one, and vounding two citizens, William Gracy and esse Doane. The former lost both his arms, he latter, one. They were returned volun-

## COVINGTON. Encouraging.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 22nd, speaking f the large quantity of bread-stuffs on the Lakes and the continual flow Eastward, says: "We have now before us a letter of June 14th rom Sandusky, which says:-"Wheat and lour dull, and steamer's news looked for with enxeity. There appears to be no end to the Wheat and Flour, the West is turning out -At Buffaio now there is about 1,000,000 bushel Vheat, 250,000 bushels Corn, and 300,000 bris lour ready and waiting shipment.

Cheap bread for the masses-Cheap postag -Universal Education-The fullest and bee opportunity for all to better their condition, and be happy—this is what every good man should oray and labor for! Our country has enough. and to spare, let her people be well fed. Our people have hearts and minds to feel and do ight; let them be well improved.

A let er from Vera Cruz, under date of 29th of Max

sublished in the New Orleans Delta, thus describes the chameful waste of public money and property exhibited

rovernment employ—all chartered by the day, at price-vaying from \$40 to \$100 per day. Some of them have been here three months, with stores—the original cost of which one month's demurrage would pay for. You will we anchored, within pistol shot of each other, five or six vessess, with coal for the army—the quantity contained in the whole six not being sufficient to fill the hold of any one of them. The demurrage of not one of these vessels is loss than \$60 per day. Is it not the duty of those who have charge of such matters here, to attend to these things? Could not the coal in the five vessels be transferred to the one, and let the four be discharged?

This, Messes, Editors, is not so overdrawn picture. It would take more time than I can spare at this particular moment to give a faint idea of the immense waste, and I might add, barefared blunderins of the government property as criried on here. The case of the coal vessels, as given above, is but the history of all store vessels employed by government. The captains report on their arrival, and are ordered to wait orders—the owners are retring an immense per diem for their vessels—they are sylished to remain forever, take good care not to remainf the quartermaster of their asidenes, having more report of. The surf hoats, which cost us at least \$600 a nicce. The surf hoats, which cost us at least \$600 a nicce. The seattered along the beach for miles in extent. Sixty the cost us the part for all and rewed along the heach in every direction. One day's attention of the quartermaster, or his assistant, and one of the hundred vessels or teamers in the pay of the United States, would have aved every one of them."

The Pestilence in Canada.

Dr. Donglass, health officer below Quebec wrote to M Ruchanan, for the information of the Mayor, dated Gross late, June 8, as follows:

"But out of the 1,070 or 5,000 that left-since Sanday at least two throughout will fall sick somewhere before three weeks are over. They outlet to have a roumedation for 2 000 sick, at lear, in Minister and Quebec, as all the Cork and Liverprof passagers, are half deed from shryation and want before embraking, and the least brival emphalat, which is sure to come with shange of coad, faither them without safety in Engage. The Montreal Borg's of the Bth inst re-

rand Improvement in from Manufacture Grand Emprovement in from Manufacture.

The last Rail Road Journ always: The machinery of most of the furnaces erected within the year past is operated by water power; but by the recent introductions of certain important improvements, in which steam power has a decired advantage, it is thought it will generally be adopted in preference. At Jackson's turnace, at Westport, Mass. steam power is employed, and the advantages thereof, together with those of the improvements referred to, are such that the cost of the manufacture has I sen reduced nearly 40 per cent.

A flue is placed within the furnace chimney or funnel, and extends nearly to the top; and by this flue the hot gas and smoke is returned and brought down to the end of the steam boiler furnace, where it passes through a perforated from plate when it comes in contact with atmospheric air, whereby a brilliant combustion is produced.

pieric air, whereby a brilliant combustion is produced and this flame passing under the boilers, generates a much steam as is required for all the business of the furnace, and drives a r 11 besides.

Another improvement has been projected by a gentle man connected with the Iron business is Massachusetts by which this bot gas from the turnace is first passed.

ind ignited, produces an intense flame. The wood has converted to charcoal without expense, and the p offeenous acid produced in the process, is ordinarily sufficient to pay the entire first cost of the wood; thus furnishing charcoal for the non furnace free of expense.

Gov Owsley notifies, through the Frankfort Common ucky now payable, that the State is in possession of am le means, and is prepared to redeem the same on presen ation at the public treasury. His Excellency designare he lat Monday of August as the day on which the Sta will redeem all of said six year bonds presented for pay nent, and all bonds then payable and not presented for arment will cease to bear six per cent, intere-t, and will fer that day, only tear an interest of four per cent. per er annum until presented for payment. Cel. Benion will atlend the great Western Improve

ent Convention at Chicago 5th July, at the request e St. Louis Convention. Hon. J. J. Crittenden was appointed by the district on

ention, which met at Lexington last week, the delegate

the Chicago convention . The receipts of Hemp at St. Louis this season are abo 10,000 bails, against 19,500 bates last year. The Union of that city says .- "This increase in receipts arises to a onside able extent from the fact, that many farmers held ack last season in consequence of low water. Hence he receipts this season cover a t. rge portion of the crop wu years ago."

New Wheat, of superior quality for Southern, has sold t Columbia, 8. C. at \$1,194 per bushet. The crop of

South Carolina is spoken of as a good one. GREAT TRAVELING .- On the occasion of the opening o the Birkenhead Docks, at Liverpool, a train of seven large are left London at six o'clock in the morning, and reach d Liverpool, a distance o f212 miles, at 12 o'clock M .here was some delay owing to the heated state of the aring, but the speed attained for the whole distance was exactly forty miles per hour -including stoppages. irty five miles per hour. One mile was run at the rate deixty one miles per hour. The train le't Liver pool on s return at twenty four minutes past six in the after soon, and arrived at London eighteen minutes past twe've has making the round trip, 424 miles, in eleven hours and fifty four minutes.

The New York Courier announces the death of Dr. F. Gourand, the well known author of a system of Mne

otechny. His wife died only three weeks previously Large Fire in Mayerille, -We learn from a passanger on the New England, that the large commission ware ouse and who esale gro-ery store of Mr. J. R. Mclivaine and several adjoining buildings, on Second street, Mays vitle, were consumed by fire this morning about 3 o'clock. THE CANAL .- The Pittsburg American of Monday says: One of our numerous transporters informed us to day ments last week were 694 tons, and that they had more in the depot at the end than at the beginning of the week. Freight for Plour \$2 00 per barrel. Baron, \$1 per 140 ounds, but higher freights are offered for lote out o-

From the Louisville Journal.

MEETING On Saturday, June 12, 1847, the commissioners named and Frankfort Railroad Company, convened at the Galt douse, in the city of Louisville, and organized by the app intment of John I. Jacob, chairman, and T. T.

a'led, the following gentleman answered to their names Jas. Harlan, E. H. Tay'or, H. I. Todd H. I. Bodley ad A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort: Jno. L. Jacob, W. B. Pope, T. T. Shreve, J. B. Bowles, Wm. Gay, A. Bu

hanan, and Jas Rudd, of Louisville. It was then moved that varancies be filled; where upon Chas. N. Warren, of Franktort, was elected to fift he varancy occasioned by the death of Col. McKee, and In the Shreve, of Louisville, that of Col. H. Clay, deceased, and Thos. Smith, of Newcastle, and V. McKight o outsville, to fill the vacancy of A. Buchanan and W.

. Pope, resigned The following resolutions, offered by J. Harlan, were en adopted, to wit: Resolved. That books for su' scriptions for sto & in the

ouisville and Frankfort Railroad Company to open c at the following places, under direction of the following In the city of Louisville, at the Mayor's office, unde

he direction of Wm. R. Vance, James Rudd, and Cur ran Pope, or any one or more of them. In Frankfirt, at the Branch Bank of Kentucky, unde Jacob Swigert and Lewis C. Sneed, or any one or more

In Shelbyville, at the office of J. M. & M C. Bu'lock. nder the direction of Jas. M. Bullock, George W. John on, Jno. Cowan, Thes. P. Wilson, Wm. Q. Morton, Ed war | C. Payne, and Shannon Read, or any one or more

In Newcastle, at Posey's store, under the direction of Thos. Smith, Dan'l. Brannin, Thos. B. Posty, F. H. oodrich, and James Drain, or any one or more of them At Lagrange, at Keynon's Tavern, under the direction of Wm. D. Mitchell, Robt. Mallory, H L. Givens, Wm McMecken, and Melburn Glove, or any one or more of

At Christiansburg, at Chamberlain's store, under the rection of Junes Ford, W. P. Force, John Stedman ason Chamberlain, and Rich'd Radford, or any one or

At Middletown, at the Davis House, under the direc ion of E. D. Hobbs, Caleb Dorsey, Stephen Ormsby, Jac Williamson, J. B. O'drannon, and Jacob Hite, or any one or more of them.

In the city of Lexington, at Chiles's Tavern, under th firec ion of Lestie Combs, Jno, G. Chiles, E. P. Johnson Thos. H. Hunt. and Benj Granz, or any one or more of Resolved, That the subscriptions for stock as herein d

ected shall be opened at the several places a'mre men

oned, the fourth Monday of June, 1547, and kept open for to a weeks. (Sundays excented ) Resolved. That when these comm hey will adjourn to meet at the Galt House, in the city of Louisville, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday, the 17th of July next, at which time the commissioners herein ppointed are requested to return the books containing e subscriptions which they may respectively obtain for

aken in pursuance to the charter. Resolved, That John L. Jacob and L. L. Shreve, Esqs. e authorized and requested to procure such books, cer rificates, and stationary as may be necessary fer the pur

ock in said railroad company and the money or notes

Resolved. That the editors of newspapers in the of Louisville and Lexington, and at Frankfort and Shelyville, he respectfully requested to give the foregoing roccedings one or more insertions in their papers. It was then moved and seconded that the commission ers all surn to meet again on the day designated in the

JNO. I. JACOB, Chairman. T. T. SHREVE Secretary

hird resolution.

"hog-head plough," for the purpose of turning out potatoes which are planted in drills without injuring them. It resembles a hog's snout attached to the front part of a plough without a colter, by which the potatoes are raised and turned colter, by which the potatoes are raise out of their bed. Marine Parmer.

I There was a very destructive bail-storn

it Peoris, Ill., a few days since. Many of the ail-stones measured from three to six inches a circamference, and as a consequence, muci lamage was done to regulation, freit, &c. The souse of Capt. Mose, in Pooris, was struck by ightning during the storm, and the flaid deconding the chimney into the bilities or pit ing room, killed a little girl, his daughter or

The West is the granery of our nestal and may become the granery of the world. Many of our statesmen four that we shall not sales dates alsees days later than heret ook, we think, one fact. The American laberer does twice as much work as the continental will enable us, under all ordinary circumstancountries.

Two causes may be mentioned as likely keep up an active demand for bread-stuffs.

1. The uncertainty of the potato crop. 2. The greatly increased and increasing telligence, of the artizans and laboring class Great Britain. This latter cause is acting, and will continue

set, most effectively. The artizan has now a

esition in the old country, and public opinion

not only asks, but demands imperatively of Govrament, that he shall have full opportunitie to improve his condition. Better feeding will follow this advancement, as a matter of course and "cheap bread" become abundant in every in lustrious laboring man's household in Great But with this increased demend, we have no

low channels of sea-board communication ample enough to carry away the increased yield of our bread-stuff crope. There were not vessels mough at Cleveland, in May last, to take the grain on depot there, and this, too, when freight was at 10c for corn and wheat to Buffalo, and 98c. for flour. Nor could contracts, made in good faith, and sought, in good faith, to be per formed, be perfected, at Buffalo, New York, in consequence of the capacity of the canal to bear way the produce, even though parties offered the enormously high freight of a dollar a barre for four.

The produce business at Cleveland, one of ou western store-houses, has been unprecedently arge this year. The depots are crowded, and the docks full. Up to the 26th of May, the mount of corn, wheat, and flour, was :

Wheat, bushels, - - - 902,749 Flour, barrels, - - 208,083

And, by wagons, there was received an in pense amount, and they were constantly rolling n full. Of wheat, five houses had put in store y this means, 85,780 bushels; of corn, two irms only, had housed 19,264 bushels.

But Buffalo is the mighty Western store-ho fter all. The quantity of produce there gives imployment to the whole industry of the place The receipts of flour and wheat the first two weeks in May, for six seasons, are given by the Commercial Advertiser as follows:

Wheat, hu 200345 181173 152700 19425 10710 79400 Floor, bris 217223 120863 66510 79670 36640 91200 What an increase! Yet large as it is, i rould have been larger, had the freight power vestward been sufficient to meet the demand.

We ought besties to notice the great increase of bread-stuff receipts at Albany, and the large increase of business on the Boston rail-road, as part and parcel of the same general subject. Look at the following table, showing the amount retailing at \$6 00, or decitive. named:

Jan 86,621:72 13,676,62 20,216,28 22,749,08 31,485,67 Fvb. 5,120:47 13,0-8;21 12,581-62 22,344;26 45,376,49 Mar #129: 2 8,756,37 10,226,00 19,986,83 44,228-79 April 6,258:17 10,522:68 15,235:27 16,180:56 25,796.69

\$26,032.68 45,946.68 54,242.17 69,192.65 166,471.24 Wark the increase. The first four months of his year runs over the first four in 1843, \$140,-138:56:-over 1844, \$121,184:36:-over 1845. \$108,229:07:-and over 1846, \$78,878:59: And to give effect to these figures the Albany Journal of the 24th May (from which we gather them) adds, significantly, the two following para-

A Signr !- Two hundred and nineteen cars oft the East Albany depot this morning, mostly enden with flour!

Some lifty boats, deeply laden with flour, ar rived since Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, were to be seen in the Basin this morning. More han 50,000 bbls, of flour have arrived

Turn now southward. Let us see what our nighty western waters are bearing on their bosoms for the sea, and for countries far over it. The receipts of flour, corn, and corn-meal, at from there at Hic. Cincinnati, according to the Gesette, for two easons, from September 1st, to May 24th, are

497,876 628,776 189,630 Flour, bris. Corn, bushels, 806,458 Corn-meal bushels, The exports of Flour from St. Louis to New brleans this year, from January 1st to May 22d, tre 213,019 bris, against 112,120 bris. for same

period last season; and the exports for Corn and Cornmeal for the two seasons bear about the same relation to each other. The receipts at New Orleans for the two see

ons, Sept. I to May 19, compare as follows: 1847 1.269,177 700,176 264,892 508,712 Corn, in car, bris., 1.917.059 Corn, shelled, sack, Cornmeal, bris. 23,306 The comparative exports from or same period are as follows:

1847 1,001,736 Flour, bris., Corn. sacks. These statements present a very lateresting iew of the movements of bread-stuffs from chief shipping points of the great Cercal Region, to the two leading Atlantic outlets—South via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and East via the Lakes and the Erie Canal.

We have the usual cry of "short crops," we think, without just cause. The great granaries of the West are now grouning with their weight of grain, and, though wheat is suffering, or has uffered, in certain quarters, yet, on the whole,

we may look next year for a plentiful supply. The amount of breadstuffs received at New York, up to June 14th, was 740,723 bbls. flour, 312,185 bushels of wheat, and 899,041 bushels of corn. From the 1st September last, mys the N. Y. Courier, there has been shipped to Great

Britain-

Of Flour, - - - 1,447,571 bashels. - 13,624,929 Of Corn. - - -Of Corn Meal, - - 658,989 barrels. Adding the shipments of oats and barley, and have been shipped within the period named, six substants of street that in the super a total state of substant the street and substant of still pouring out its store, and will continue to do so, while freightage may be had! There is do so, while freightage may be had! There is do so, while freightage may be had! There is do so, while freightage may be had! There is do so, while freightage may be had! There is do so, while freightage may be had! There is do so, while freightage may be had! There is the street of some failure to the street of have been shipped within the period named, str no danger of scarcity. We will have enough

for ourselves, and for all who need, and we trust, for the common goed, that it will be furnished A distinguished furmer in England, taking the at so low a price as to enable all to partake.nt from the rooting habits of swine, has lately We dislike to think of high prices, and of specual physical well-being of man. Mr. Polk, the Prestient, visits New York and, perhaps, Boston this week. We are glad

to hear of it. He will be received as a Prest leat shoul I be, and will enjoy opportunities of sceing what northern intelligence and enterprise can do. The more our people visit each other, the better will it be for all of us. Especially would this be the case, if our public men could be in-

COMMENCE ASSESSED. PERABLE - Charles In the State of be able to compete with European labor, in its own maris, awing to its cheapness. They overcause has operated to the depression of our own market European, while our land from its fertility, and superior culture, yields far more. These causes linet. Flour. Grain, and Providence were according, and in more instances prices were regarded as non-ingt, and ces, to compete successfully with all Agricultural the drawnd marrive, and confined to the daily wants of

> The region here of Produce from the country contin-te limited, consequently beamens in this department is languid; prices, however, remain the ame as quited in ur last as will be observed by the particulars I c'ow. cane, is up to the 14th inste, at which time the Hillernia's ews had been received, the effect of which, had been the same as was produced in other markets upon its first re-ception.—Breadstuffs and Grain were rapidly advancing. and sales to a large extent were teins made at the advanced rates; a letter feiling then existed for Provisions and Produce, but so sonn as the Cambria's news sha't ger reached that point, a marked revulaint must take ince, and prices may be expected to decime to firmer

warm, yet far more pleasant than is usually experienced at this resear of the year. To da has 'ce clon y and ar more oppremire than any other day this week. RAGGING AND HOPE.-Since our last transactions manualt extent have trampired at quitations the same a noted last work. We hear of sales of 18 pieces, 30 to. 30 do. 20 do. 182 do. at 131- 72 coi's, 75 do. 9 do. 21 du, 350 du, 45 do, 41 51-: and 360 corte at 1-tive STATUMENT OF HAGGING AND ROPE.

254.53 " Total ...... 22,125 10,552 BACON.-The market remains ing-tive, and the re-

eipte are moderate. We quote from Wazone, Hame at the: Shies Se: Rhoulders Sic: fram Stores, Hame Sec. BROOMS-Are worth \$1 30@2 00 per doren, aspe BUTTER .- Fresh table butter commands in the mar

et 15@25c BEESWAX-Steady at 24@25c per ib. BEANS—Continue in good request from way 881 per bushel; from stores \$4 per bbl. COFFEE.-Prices continue the same as mused too week, and sales are fair at 8, 68%, sewerthing to quality

and quantity.

CHEESE -Sales W. B. at 54 35c; stock light and de-

and free. CATTLE .- Sales of Beeves at SBSic; Lamb \$100 25: Sheep \$1 50@2 2"; Veal \$:@3. COAL -We quote Pittsburgh at 194c, delivered; and omeroy at 11c. COPTON YARNS .- Sales are made for the different

numbers at 8, 9 and 16e. Corres-We quote at 10, 114 \$10c. We hear of no CORDAGE.-We quote Manilla at 12/014e. CANDLES.-We quote Star at 24, Speria & 22633

fould at 106@11.

16jetife. Methuen ticks 161 @ife. Bine Prints Fall River at 10,5 10je. Merrinae at Hije. Fancy Prints at rom 6818c, according to quality and style. Bleached goods-36 inch Dwights file: 30 inen do, fr. FLOUR .- We quote sales by the dray load at \$5 52

DRY GOODS-Cabot A and Chicopee D cottome & Store

Great Falle, Massachusette, &c., Sic. A. C. A. ticke

PE \TilERS -We have no change to note. We quote 1 94(dr25c FIRR -- We quote No 1 Mackerel at 8 2 30; No 1ex-

tra, at \$14 50; No 2 at \$16:510 50; No 3, large, at \$8; Salmon at \$16; Herring at \$7. PLAXSEED -Sale from warones are made at 75. nd from stores at M.

FRUITS,-Wequote Dried Apples from wagons at 50 0 from stores, 9 bushel. Dried Pearles, \$1 00 per hu; Oranges, none; Lemons, none; Figs, 14 @ 13 cto D S. M. R. Raisins at 82,30 @ 1,75 D be. # S. Almonde at 15c 9 B. and scarce. Prunes at 20c. 0 B. Zinte Curants at 16c 9 S.

PUEL.-Wood by the hoat load sells at \$2 cord; at retail, at \$2 per wagon load. GRAIN -Corn shelled from Warnes &c; from Stores Oje; Oats from Wagons 30e; sharas 40c.

GREEN APPLES - Are scarce at 9122 25 per bld. GINENG-06 gole. HAV.-Baled by the load from \$9.211 per too. cording to quality. Retailing at \$110 Il. The stock m hand to beave Haur-Sales of Dew rotted at \$4 00:24 10.

l'it shurgh manufacture. Natis are die cound for best uality. Pig Metal, hot binet, \$532 cold it.ad. \$56 8:36 JEANS AND LINSEYS .- We quote the former at Be eash and 10 on time; the latter at the cash and 30e on LEA I HER .- Wegnote Skirting at 2:3:30: Sole leath

IRON. -- We quote har at 12 434 for heat Louisville and

rat 18@20c 9 &. Upper at \$16,4\$25 9 dez. Cal LEAD.-In pige 14. harses. MOLAS-ES .- dalar of N O at 34c We quote at 348

35; the supply in market is limited NAILS.—We quote at 14 amounted OILS-We have no change to make We quote Land Dil at 65 aftic per gallon. Lineed Oil 6:200. Tanner's Oil \$16 8 \$21 per bbl, as per quality. PORK -Sales of Mess at \$15 00 per chi. and Print 812 SO; M. O, at \$14 HO.

POTATOES .- Sales are made at from \$1 30,452 per hi, according to quality rud size of bile. RICE -6a'es by the Tierce at Sie.; in keys at 6e SUGAR -We hear of no change: prices rems steady at our former figures. Sales at 14.6 fe. SALT .- Sales at River and from Stores at Ific-

\$1; clean, \$1 30. Orchard, \$1. Homp. none Clover, 94 50. Mustard. 82. Red Top 75c. SHOT-Ily the keg.\$1 20; hage at \$1 25. SOAP .- We quote No. 1 at 4c.

STARCH.-We quite a very superior article, made

rom the best wheat, at Séc. at which price sarge quantities are said each week from the manufactury of Mesers Gwathmey & Tyler, on Main street TORACCO, -Sold in the past week at Lower W. ouse 259 hhds. For first rate from " Secund " Third

TALLOW-We quote at 61c. TIN PLATE.-We quote at 104c. Woos-Sales in greate at \$ \$15, washed at \$ \$655

WHISKY -Coice of Bay st 294 EXCHANGE .- Bents are drawing at par, out-door Zehange j@i per cent discoun

The New York Express of Thursday evening

PORRIGH INTELLIGRATIO LIVERPOOL, June 4.

in trade is now in the milet of one frequent in seasons of a arcity. The